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The *UNIVERSAL SPECTATOR*, AND WEEKLY JOURNAL.

By **Henry Stonecastle**, of *Lincoln's-Inn, Esq*;

SATURDAY October 20, 1744.

——*Ridentem dicere verum*
Quid vetat?

I Proceed this Week with *paying* another of *my Debts*, and making such *Remarks* as the Letter I publish may seem to require.

To the AUTHOR *of the* UNIVERSAL SPECTATOR.

Mr. SPECTATOR,

HO' it be advanced by one of our greatest Writers, that *Humour* is a Talent so peculiar to the *English Nation*, as not to have a *Name* in any other Language; I cannot think but the *Thing* itself, or what we understand by that *Word* (which, by the Way, I wish you or somebody else would define) has been known in every Country where *Politeness of Manners* has made any considerable Progress.

I mention *Politeness of Manners*, because I look upon this to be a much better Signal to trace it by than even *Liberty*, which some have advanced to be the only Soil in which this *delicate Plant* can flourish. The *Romans* had *Liberty* in the highest Degree when they had no Passion but that of *War*, and preserving their *Constitution*: But *Humour* did not arise among them till they began to import the *Greek Politeness* and *Language*. Even in PLAUTUS it was somewhat coarse, and began to refine only under such Spirits as SCIPIO, who, besides being the greatest General, was the finest Gentleman of his Age. Then sprang up TERENCE, who copied the *Athenian* Delicacy, as it had long flourish'd in that *polite Republick*.

The *Romans* had even lost their Liberty in their Age of greatest *Politeness* and *Humour*, for such I will venture to call that of AUGUSTUS. HORACE then flourish'd, perhaps the most *elegant Scholar*, the *gayest Genius*, the most *humourous Satirist* that ever lived. The Reign of LEWIS XIV, which nobody will describe as favourable to *French Liberty*, any more than to the general Liberty of *Europe*, was likewise the Reign of *Politeness* and *Humour*: For it will not be denied that MOLIERE, LA FONTAINE, and even BOILEAU, among many others, had both of these *amiable Qualifications*.

In *Italy*, where *Liberty* has had little Residence for some Centuries past, there have always, if I am rightly informed, been Persons distinguish'd by a rich Vein of what we call *Humour*. I will not instance in Particulars, as I do not intend to trouble you with a very *long Letter*.

Queen ELIZABETH's *polite Reign* (to come home to ourselves) produced that great Master of *Humour* BEN JOHNSON. A Reign of *Pedantry* followed which could not eclipse this Genius, because it was *already formed*: But where shall we find any Appearance of *Humour*, according to our Idea of it, in the Times of *Barbarism* and *Confusion* that succeeded it. If any did then exist, (as BUTLER tells us he wrote his *Hudibras* in the Time of the late Wars) it durst not shew its Head, for Fear of being mistaken for *Profaneness*, *Treason*, or *Scandal*. Accordingly that Poem was not published till after the Restoration, when *Politeness* and *Humour* revived together with greater Lustre than ever. *Liberty*, in the Reign of King CHARLES II, was far from making any Progress, according to our best *Historians*; and yet the same Historians represent his Court as the *gayest* and *politest** and his Subjects as the most *witty* and *humourous*, of any *English Generation*. ROCHESTER, DORSET, MULGRAVE, ROSCOMON, DRYDEN, COWLEY, WYCHERLEY, ETHEREDGE, SEDLEY, were some only of the Names then admired. But among the Writers of *Humour* we ought not to forget honest ANDREW MARVELL, whose *Rehearsal transpros'd* is still a Model of Excellence in that Species.

With all the *Wit* and *Humour* of the *Carolan Age* it must, however, be allowed, that too great a Taste for *Licentiousness* also prevailed. Our late eminent Poet has thus described it in his *Essay on Criticism*, *ver.* 538, and *seq.*

In the fat Age of Pleasure, Wealth, and Ease,
Sprung the rank Weed, and thriv'd with large Increase;
When Wit was all an easy Monarch's Care,
Seldom at Council, never in a War;
Jilts rul'd the State, and Statesmen Farces writ,
Nay Wits had Pensions, and young Lords had Wit;
The Fair sate panting at a Courtier's Play,
And not a Mask went unimprov'd away;
The modest Fan was lifted up no more,
And Virgins smil'd at what they blush'd before.

The next succeeding *short* and *gloomy* Reign Mr. POPE passes over; for which, perhaps, more than *general* Reasons might be assigned, that shall by me be omitted. But this we may affirm, that the Disputes about *Religion* and *Property* were of too interesting a Nature for *Wit* and *Humour* to display their *full Scope* upon them; tho' that they sometimes *appear'd* is most certain, could we instance only in the famous Subject of Mr. DRYDEN's *Hind and Panther*. After the Revolution our Satirist proceeds thus:

The following Licence of a Foreign Reign
Did all the Dregs of bold SOCINUS drain:
* Then first the *Belgian* Morals were extol'd;
We their Religion had, and they our Gold.
Then unbelieving Priests reform'd the Nation,
And taught more pleasing Methods of Salvation,
Where Heav'n free Subjects might their Right dispute,
Lest God himself should seem too absolute.
Pulpits their sacred Satire learned to spare,
And Vice admir'd to find a Flatt'rer there.
Encourag'd thus, Wit's TITANS brav'd the Skies,
And the Press groan'd with licens'd Blasphemies.

Here, upon what we acknowledg'd the Re-establishment of *Liberty*, instead of a Picture of *fine Humour*, which Lord SHAFTESBURY argues to be an Assistant of *religious* as well as other *Truths*, we have exhibited to us a horrid Scene of *Blasphemy*, and the very *Wits* of the Time characteriz'd as *Titans*, who are immediately afterwards pointed out for the Objects of severest *Criticism*.

But it must however be owned, that in this Age, CONGREVE, ADDISON, STEELE, SWIFT, PRIOR, and many more fine Geniusses began to appear, who have brought our *Wit* and *Humour* to a more *severe* and *classical Standard* than it had before borne: For I make no Scruple, with his witty Coadjutor, to rank Mr. ADDISON among the Writers of *Humour*, tho' some have not allow'd him that Quality. As to PRIOR, he was almost LA FONTAINE himself, and SWIFT one of the most inimitable of *Originals*.

Not to particularise any longer, we have in and since the Reign of Queen ANNE had our POPE, our YOUNG, our GAY, and a few more that might be mention'd, added to those that had before made their *Appearance*, and continued some time longer upon the Stage. Nobody will deny the *first* to have had a most comprehensive *Genius*, and a Mastery in *Versification* that has hardly been equal'd; that the *second* has *Wit*, *Sublimity*, and *Acuteness*; and the *third*, *Elegance* with *Humour*.—But that the two Satirists have *Humour*, the first especially true *Horatian Humour*, in their Pieces writ on purpose to correct the Manners of the Age, I think I could likewise take upon me to maintain: And if you, or any one else, do not agree with me in *this*, either I am fundamentally wrong in my *Idea* of Humour, or you do not *comprehend* so much as I do under that Expression.

Be that however as it will, and tho' some of the Writers I have mention'd be divested of the *Epithet* I have given them, what I *chiefly attempted* may, I presume, be admitted as prov'd: Which is, that the *Politeness* of a People, rather than their *Liberty*, gives them a Turn for *Humour*, and that the *politest* Ages have been most distinguish'd for *excelling in it*.

I am, &c.

PHILOPÆDES.

From my own CHAMBERS.

Politeness and *Humour* I look upon to be Words equally difficult to define, and therefore shall no more attempt either formally than my Correspondent has done. A *Politician* would be apt to say that *Liberty*, in many Instances, is not more susceptible of Description. Leaving the *abstracted Terms* therefore to shift for themselves, as they have always in great Measure done, I shall only add a few Thoughts upon what seems to be the *chief Aim* of Mr. PHILOPÆDES's Letter.

Tyranny and *Barbarism* then, when they appear in *general Excess*, I conceive to be equal Enemies to what he understands by *Humour*. Under the *former* the Effects of it will be *check'd* and *restrain'd*, especially in those who are not in *Authority*; and under the latter must be *gross* and *insulting*, even among those of best Condition.—As I imagine the *Reasons* of this must appear to every one's Reflection, I shall not pretend to give them.

In Fact, the several Ages of *true Humour* can hardly be divided from those of *Taste* and *Learning*; and what these were, M. DE VOLTAIRE has attempted to inform us.

* All Periods, according to that Writer, have given Birth to *Heroes* and *Politicians*, all Nations have been subject to *Revolutions*, and all Histories are almost alike, with regard to a Writer who intends to frame his Relation merely of *Events*: But whosoever *thinks*, and, a Circumstance more rarely to be met with, whosoever is possessed of *Taste*, reckons but four Ages in the History of the World. These four happy Ages are those in which the Improvement of the *polite Arts* was carried to a great Height; and being as so many Æras of the Greatness of the human Mind, became an Example to Posterity.

The *first* of these Ages, which shines with true Glory, is that of *Philip* and *Alexander*; or that of *Pericles*, *Demosthenes*, *Aristotle*, *Plato*, *Apelles*, *Phidias*, *Praxiteles*; and this Honour was confined within the Limits of *Greece*, the rest of the Globe being overspread with Ignorance and Barbarity.

The *second* Age is that of *Julius Cæsar* and *Augustus*; which is likewise denoted by the Names of *Lucretius*, *Cicero*, *Livy*, *Virgil*, *Horace*, *Ovid*, *Varro*, *Vitruvius*.

The *third* is that which followed the Taking of *Constantinople* by *Mahomet* II. At this Time the *Medicean Family*, consisting of mere Citizens, invited to *Florence* the polite Arts which the *Turks* were driving out of *Greece*. *Michael Angelo*, *Raphael*, *Titian*, *Tasso*, *Ariosto*, *Palladio*, arose in consequence of this Encouragement.

Lastly, the *fourth* Age is that called the Age of LEWIS XIV; and among the four Ages, this perhaps is that which comes the nearest to *Perfection*. Enriched with the Discoveries of the *other three*, it made a more considerable Progress in cultivating the rational Faculties of Men than they all put together.—We must not confine the Lustre of this Age to *France* only, or to the Reign of that Monarch. BOYLE, NEWTON, LOCKE, DRYDEN, POPE, are as much the Ornaments of it as DESCARTES, GASSENDI, MALBRANCHE, BOILEAU, and RACINE; tho' no *English* Prince, I am afraid, can be called so distinguish'd a Patron as his late *Most Christian Majesty*.

These were the Ages in which *fine Humour*, as well as *Taste* and *Learning*, shone forth in *meridian Glory*: But the *Governments* they appear'd under, and the *Places* where, are so very different, that it is hard to form any *Characteristick* of that Kind for the Production of another such Period.

Generally speaking *Humour*, in the Nature of it, seems to require somewhat of a *Satirical Turn*. It exposes

* This and the following Line are left out by Mr. POPE in late Editions, as containing a too general national Reflection.

* Essay on the Age of LEWIS XIV.

the *Ridiculous* in Perſons, not for Diverſion merely, but Inſtruction. In *dramatic Humour* the Character ridicules itſelf, or the *Actor* Him whom he *perſonates*: In *deſcriptive*, the Lines muſt be ſo drawn as to *ſtrike the Mind* without the Help of *Repreſentation*. The Art of both *Writer* and *Player* appears in the one; in the other, the *Writer* has all the Taſk on himſelf.

We have hitherto conſider'd *Humour* only as it regards *Writers*: But in *Converſation*, there are likewiſe two diſtinct Species of it, that do not differ from the *former*, except in the not having ſo many *Requiſites* to arrive at Excellence. There are very good *Mimicks* that would make but indifferent *Actors*, and exceeding pleaſant *Companions* who could not write their own *Repartees*.

In the addreſſing of *great Perſons* there is another *Sort of Humour*, that aſſumes a *pleaſing Freedom* which is often more prevalent than *Argument*. TOM BROWN poſſibly had not ſav'd his *Back* if he had *argued gravely* to the Lords Juſtices in extenuation of his Crime; but when he made them *ſmile*, without giving the leaſt *Offence*, he obtain'd his *Liberty*.

A very *tall Gentleman* was made an Officer in a *ſmall Ship* of the Royal Navy, where the *Cabin* allotted him was every Way inconvenient. After applying in vain to his Captain, and the Officers of the Yard, to have his *Cabin enlarged*, he took it in his Head to write up to the *Board*, humouroufly ſetting forth all the Particulars of his *Grievance*. Their Lordſhips immediately remitted an Order, reciting the Words of the *Petition*, to this Effect.

'Whereas A. B.——of his Majeſty's Ship the——, 'has informed us by Petition, that he has the Misfor-'tune to be *ſix Feet three Inches* high, and the Cabin a-'lotted him is neither in Height nor Length above '*four Feet ſix Inches*; whereby he can neither *lie*, *ſit*, '*ſtand*, nor *kneel* conveniently at his Devotions; this 'is to give you Orders to make his Cabin commodious 'for *all the aforeſaid Purpoſes*.'

Humour here prevailed, and procured the Gentleman a pleaſant Voyage.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Extract of a Letter from Rome, Sept. 26.

It ſeems we ſhall ſoon be rid of the Auſtrian Troops: The Marqueſs Colloredo, Apoſtolical Commiſſary for the Forage, carried the News thereof laſt Sunday to the Pope, and we have ſince been very diligent in getting ready the Waggons demanded of us for the Sick, whoſe Number exceeds 3000, and who very much embarraſs Prince Lobkowitz. This General diſpatch'd a few Days ago a Courier to the Regency of Florence, to deſire them to prepare Etapes and Proviſions againſt the approaching Paſſage of his Army thro' Tuſcany: That Courier is come back with an Anſwer, which is a plain Denial; and the Abbe Franquini, Miniſter from the Grand Duke of Tuſcany here, went immediately to the Auſtrian Camp, and laid before him the juſt Reaſons for this Refuſal. All this, perhaps, is nothing but *Grimace*, to maintain in Appearance the Grand Duke's pretended Neutrality: For it is well known that they have been amaſſing Forage in Tuſcany theſe ſeveral Months paſt, and laying up vaſt Quantities of Proviſions. Upon this Prince Lobkowitz has held a Council of War, and ſent back the Courier to the Regency with the Reſult of it, importing, that the Neceſſity of haſtening the March of the Troops deſtin'd for the Defence of Lombardy, which lies in a Manner at the Mercy of the French and Spaniards, and the Intereſt of the Queen of Hungary, do not allow his Highneſs to change his Reſolution. The Difficulty will be to put it in Execution: For, notwithſtanding the Report induſtriouſly ſpread, that the Retreat of the Auſtrians is a Thing concerted with the King of the Two Sicilies, in Conſequence of an Accommodation made between the King of Poland and the Court of Vienna, and that, in caſe of the Contrary, the Regency of Tuſcany has nothing to fear, Prince Lobkowitz's Army being much Superior in Cavalry, both for Number and Goodneſs, to the Spaniards and Neapolitans; notwithſtanding this, we have it from good Hands, that Count Gage has within theſe few Days receiv'd Orders from Madrid to purſue the Auſtrians: Beſides, the combin'd Army has juſt been reinforced by 1200 Men from Gaeta, and 800 from Nettuno, and expects freſh Reinforcements every Day. Count Gage has kept the Auſtrian Army in alarm theſe ſeveral Days paſt, and appears reſolv'd to attack it in its Retreat; God grant the Battle may not happen at our Gates! After all, we cannot conceive how a General, that is under a Neceſſity to decamp, ſhould take no Care to conceal his Deſign, thereby giving his Enemy full Leiſure to contrive Ways and Means to diſturb him in his March. But we are at the Eve of ſeeing the Myſtery unravell'd, for there may be ſome cunning Fetch in all that is reported on this Occaſion.

To-morrow a ſolemn *Te Deum* is to be ſung in the French Church here, and next Tueſday in the Spaniſh Church, for the Recovery of the King of France: The whole Sacred College is to aſſiſt at both, and there will be Bonfires and Illuminations in the City three Days ſucceſſively.

Rome, Oct. 3. The Military Cheſt of the Auſtrians, which was kept here, was convey'd away to the Camp a few Days ago, eſcorted by 55 Cuiraſſiers. The Parties of both Armies ſkirmiſh now and then. Prince Lobkowitz is preparing to decamp; his General Officers have already ſent off their Baggage.

P. S. This Moment Advice is come that both Armies are in Motion, and that they are both retiring by Virtue of an Armiſtice concluded, as 'tis ſaid, for a few Months; but the latter Part of the Story may want Confirmation.

Extract of a Letter from a French Officer in the Camp before Coni, dated October 3, 1744.

'You will, long before this time, have receiv'd an 'Account of the Engagement which happen'd on the '30th. All I pretend to write you, is a few Circum-'ſtances that you may depend on; and which, perhaps, 'you will not find elſewhere. The King of Sardinia is 'unqueſtionably, the greateſt Captain of the Age: He 'knew our Superiority in Horſe, and took his Precau-'tions ſo well, that our Cavalry could not act at all. The 'Prince of Conti, at the Head of ſome Squadrons, pierc'd 'through the firſt Line of the Sardinian Foot, but found 'himſelf ſo embarraſs'd by the Chevaux de Friſe, that 'it was with the utmoſt Difficulty he brought them off, 'and not without conſiderable Loſs. His Highneſs re-'ceiv'd a ſlight Wound in the Thigh, and was ſtruck 'by a Ball in the Belly, but having a Cuiraſs on, it pre-'vented him from being wounded; otherwiſe he had, 'undoubtedly, fallen in the Field. The Loſs of the 'Enemy is very great, without Exaggeration; in the 'whole, I think, upwards of 4000 Men. Eight hun-'dred of the Wounded were left on the Field of Battle, 'tho' 1200 had been carried off in Waggons. We have 'certainly loſt 2500 Men, among whom are 150 Of-'ficers. The next Day after the Battle we had not a 'Mouthful of Bread to eat, the Peaſants having cut off 'our Communication with Demont. At preſent we 'are pretty well ſupplied with Proviſions. We carry 'on the Siege as vigorouſly as poſſible; and with the 'greater Spirit, becauſe if the Place be not taken, we 'are certain of being ruin'd in our Retreat; for the 'King of Sardinia waits only for ſome Reinforcements, 'in order to attack us again.

Vienna, Oct. 10. Yeſterday Morning the Court receiv'd an Expreſs from Prince Charles of Lorrain, with Advice, that five Squadrons of Pruſſian Huſſars, who had eſcorted the Priſoners made at Prague as far as Koniggratz, had been defeated in their Return to the Army by a Detachment of Nadaſti's Regiment of Huſſars; that 150 of them have been taken Priſoners, and the reſt put to the Sword, except 17 that ran away: Our Men made a Booty of 267 Horſes in this Skirmiſh.

This Morning another Expreſs arriv'd from Prince Charles, but his Diſpatches are not made publick: All that we hear, is, that the King of Pruſſia having paſs'd the Moldau, has poſted himſelf at Protowin, which is within four Leagues of our Army.

The Hungarian Troops are aſſembling on this Side of Preſbourg: We reckon there are already about 20,000 of them in the Field.

We have juſt receiv'd Advice, that a Body of 15,000 Pruſſians have invaded Moravia on the Side of Falneck.

Nuremberg, Oct. 15. The laſt Advices from Bohemia import, that as ſoon as Prince Charles was inform'd that the King of Pruſſia had paſs'd the Moldau near Teyn, he quitted his Camp at Miroliz, and went to Czemelitz, the Left of his Army lying cloſe by the Moldau, over which his Serene Highneſs has laid ſeveral Bridges. The Situation of this new Camp is very advantageous, and Prince Charles may wait there ſafely for the Junction of the Saxons. The latter who arriv'd the 5th Inſtant near Egra, reſum'd their March the 8th on two Columns, and having paſs'd the Rivulet of Wondrech the ſame Day, they arriv'd at Altwaſſer and Koniggwarta. The 9th they continued their March, and pitch'd their Tents near Plan in the Evening, where they halted the following Day, in order to wait for their Heavy Artillery and Baggage. It is thought they may have join'd Prince Charles the 13th or 14th Inſtant.

Berlin, Oct. 17. By Letters from the King's Army, brought by a Courier diſpatch'd from Bohemia, we have receiv'd Advice, that his Majeſty paſs'd the Moldau the 6th and 7th Inſtant, and the next Day put himſelf in a very advantageous Poſt, his Right lying cloſe by the River, in order to cover his Bridges at Teyn, the Center at Tzernau, and the Left at Keitrzan: So that our Army is but a League diſtant from Prince Charles of Lorrain's, which on the 8th Inſtant lay in the Neighbourhood of Piſeck. We expect every Day the News of an Action between the two Armies, the Advanced Guards of which have already had ſeveral Skirmiſhes. According to theſe Advices the King is in perfect Health, and is every Day four Hours on Horſeback, viſiting all the Quarters of his Army, and ſeeing that his Orders are executed for keeping the Troops in Readineſs for Action. The Heavy Baggage was to be ſent away, as on the 9th Inſtant, to Tabor and Budweis, that the Troops may not be encumber'd with it.

Ratiſbon, Oct. 15. It was on the 9th Inſtant that the Veldt-Marſhal Count Seckendorff paſs'd the Lech, which was follow'd by ſome Skirmiſhes with the Auſtrian Troops. The Imperial Army is marching directly to Munich, and the Members of the Council of Adminiſtration have retir'd to Beraun. It ſeems the Auſtrians deſign to poſt themſelves behind the Iſer, from Beraun as far as Schargingen and Paſſau, whither they are removing all the Magazines they had in Bavaria.

Francfort, Oct. 18. Yeſterday Morning at Five o'Clock the Emperor ſet out for Augſbourg, from whence he will proceed to Munich, and then go to head his Army. The Empreſs and the Imperial Family remain here.

We have receiv'd Advice that the King of France, arriv'd the 12th Inſtant in the Camp before Fribourg. That the French puſh on the Siege with all the Vigour imaginable; and that the Beſieged make a moſt gallant Defence: Nevertheleſs, the Beſiegers reckon'd to be Maſters of the Town before the 20th Inſtant. General Bathiani is arriv'd in Bavaria, and has retreated behind the Iſſer with the Auſtrian Troops.

From the Camp before Fribourg, Oct. 10.

Our Batteries having been encreas'd the 6th Inſtant at Night, there was an exceeding ſmart Fire made on both Sides. We diſmounted two of the Enemy's Batteries, and they ſerv'd one of ours in the ſame Manner: We had that Day about fifty Men kill'd and wounded. The Deſerters that came over to our Camp the 8th, reported, that there was a great Conſternation in the Town, the Burghers having forſaken it in order to take Shelter in the Caſtle. Moſt of the Enemy's Batteries were diſmounted that Day, and we were diſturb'd by nothing elſe but the Fire of the Caſtle, and that of Fort Eſcargot.

Yeſterday one of our Bombs ſet the Lower Caſtle on Fire, the principal Parts of which were conſum'd. The Deſerters that came over to us that Day reported, that the Governor of the Town threatens to puniſh ſeverely any body that ſhall dare to talk of ſurrendering.

Beſides the Batteries of the two Caſtles, the Enemy have but one in the Town that ſtill fires now and then. Fort Eſcargot, which annoy'd us, is entirely ruined, as are likewiſe all the other Forts that commanded our Camp.

Marſhal Coigny is to ſend To-morrow an Officer to the Governor of the Town, to ſummon him to ſurrender, otherwiſe the Place ſhall be batter'd with red-hot Balls.

Duſſeldorp, Oct. 19. The French Troops deſtin'd to march into Weſtphalia under the Command of Marſhal Maillebois, are to take up Winter Quarters on the Frontiers of the Electorate of Hanover, as we hear.

Letters from Grodno of the 6th Inſtant ſay, that the General Dyet of Poland was open'd there the Day before, and that Count Oginſky, Notary of the Crown, was choſen Marſhal.

From the London Gazette.

Hague, Oct. 23. Orders have been diſpatch'd to the Commanders of the Dutch Auxiliary Ships, to victual themſelves for the Winter, and to remain in his Britannick Majeſty's Service. Advices from before Coni of the 10th Inſtant, by the Way of Paris, repreſent the Approaches of that Place to advance but very heavily, and the Succeſs of the Siege as beginning to be deſpair'd of, notwithſtanding the pretended great Advantage in the Action of the 30th paſt. Our laſt Advices from before Fribourg are alſo very favourable, the Garriſon, in a Sally, being ſaid to have nail'd up no leſs than four entire Batteries of the Beſiegers; whilſt the River has been ſo ſwell'd with the late Rainy Seaſon, as to have broken down the Dam the French had made to turn it out of its Channel; overflow'd all their Trenches, and greatly diſorder'd their whole Attack.

IRELAND.

Wexford, Sept. 28. This Day the Honourable James Anneſley, and Daniel M'Kercher, Eſqrs. with ſeveral other Gentlemen of their Company, came to this Place; they were received a Mile out of Town by a Multitude of the Inhabitants with Muſick, Colours and Streamers,

and proceeeded to the Town, where the Streets were lin'd on each Side, and the Windows crouded with all the People of Fashion in the Place, who receiv'd them with repeated Acclamations of Joy, and firing of Cannon.

Dublin, Oct. 6. The late Floods and high Tide have done such inexpressible Damage to the Walls and Quays, that inclose the North Strand, and made several Breaches, so that it is greatly fear'd that the whole Concern may be entirely lost, unless some Method be speedily found out to prevent it.

Wednesday last died, at his House in Eustace-Street, Mr. Henry Fisher, an eminent Merchant, and a Man of a fair Character.

Dublin, Oct. 9. Last Saturday Night one John Smith, a Ballad Singer, was kill'd in Caple-Street by a Gentleman, who afterwards run another Man thro' the Hand, and made his Escape; the Coroner's Inquest sat on the Body, and brought in their Verdict Wilful Murder, by a Person unknown.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Canterbury, Oct. 10. A French Privateer came into Margate-Road last Friday Evening, and carried off a Fishing-Boat, with three or four Men in it, which greatly alarm'd the whole Island of Thanet.

LONDON.

Yesterday se'nnight, by Order of the King, a Letter was wrote by the Duke of Newcastle, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, to the Attorney and Solicitor-General, for them to prepare a Bill to pass the Great Seal for recommending to the Subjects of this Kingdom the making a Loan of 200,000 l. to the King of Sardinia, for the more effectually carrying on the War in Italy; for the Repayment of which Sum, and Interest, at the Rate of 6 l. per Cent. his Sardinian Majesty will engage all his Revenues, and any future Subsidies that may be granted him by this Crown.

The Lords of the Admiralty have appointed Capt. Charles Stevens, late Commander of the Ludlow-Castle Man of War, to be Commander of the Portland Man of War, of fifty Guns, lately launch'd.

And likewise appointed Capt. Rogers to be Commander of the Maidstone Man of War, of fifty Guns, a new Ship lately launch'd.

The Lords of the Admiralty have appointed a Convoy for the Ships bound for Oporto; also another to join the Dover, who are to convoy the Fleet of Ships from the Sound, bound for the several Ports in England.

Tuesday Night the Right Hon. the Earl of Lincoln was married to the Hon. Miss Pelham, eldest Daughter to the Hon. Henry Pelham, Esq; the Ceremony was perform'd at Mr. Pelham's House, after which a grand Entertainment was given to the Relations and several Persons of Quality.

On Tuesday about Noon the Lady of the Right Hon. the Lord Noel Somerset, only Brother to his Grace the Duke of Beaufort, was safely deliver'd of a Son and Heir, at his Lordship's House in Brook-Street, Grosvenor-Square; to the great Joy of that Noble Family.

On Sunday last died at his House at Shepperton, Mr. George Urwin, an eminent Attorney of the Temple.

Last Week Thomas Ryley Blanchley, Esq; Chief Clerk in the Admiralty-Office, was married at St. Paul's Cathedral, to Miss Jenny Allan, Daughter of Joseph Allen, Esq; at Deptford, First Master Shipwright to his Majesty, a young Lady of great Merit and Beauty, and a Fortune of 10,000 l. after which the new-married Couple proceeded to Deptford to celebrate their Nuptials.

By Letters Yesterday from Bristol we have an Account of the Death of the brave Capt. Wingfield, Commander of the Southwell Privateer, of 22 Guns and 200 Men, after a few Days Illness; much lamented by all that knew him.—He was remarkable for his Vigilance, and making the Interest of the Publick (in the Capacity he was in) his constant Care; for whenever he heard of the Enemy's Privateers being at Sea he fought them, three of whom he took, besides several other Ships, and likewise re-took from the French the following Ships, all bound from Virginia for Bristol, viz. The William, Capt. Sample; the Duke of Argyle, Capt. Ludlow; the Martin Galley, Capt. Dale; who had all been taken by a Privateer of great Force.

The Rev. Mr. Broughton, of the Temple, is presented, by the Lord Bishop of Salisbury, to a Prebend in the Cathedral of Salisbury, with the Living of St. Mary Redcliffe in Bristol annex'd.

A few Days ago some Excise Officers having receiv'd Information that a Body of Smugglers would pass thro' Springfield, near Chelmsford in Essex, with a large Quantity of contraband Goods, they got a Party of Soldiers to their Assistance, and posted themselves at a Smith's Shop in the Neighbourhood, in order to make a Seizure as they went by. Soon after one Stephen Jay, a Butcher, and another Man, both in Liquor, came by on Horseback; the Officers and Soldiers hearing them, rush'd out of the Shop, and call'd to them; but the Men being surpriz'd at the Sight of their Swords and Guns, gallopp'd away as fast as they could; whereupon the Soldiers fir'd, and shot the last of them through the Back with three Bullets, which kill'd him on the Spot; the Bucher leaning forward on the Horse's Mane receiv'd no Hurt, though one of the Bullets graz'd along his Back.

Dr. Walker, Vice-Master of Trinity-College in Cambridge, is made Casuistical Professor in that University in the room of Dr. Colbatch, who resign'd that Place upon account of his great Age.

Last Week a Dispensation pass'd the Great Seal to enable the Rev. Mr. Richard Tyvoe, M. A. Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Earl of Albemarle, to hold the Rectory of Ludsdown, in the County of Kent and Diocese of Rochester, together with the Rectory of Kenardington, in the County and Diocese aforesaid.

Yesterday se'nnight a Dispensation pass'd the Great Seal to enable the Rev. Norborne Bertie, A. M. Chaplain to his Grace the Duke of Ancaster, to hold the Rectory of Uffington, together with the Rectory of West-Deeping, in the County and Diocese of Lincoln.

Last Monday was brought to the King's Warehouse at the Custom-House 300 Gallons of Holland Geneva, which had been seiz'd by Messr. Smith and Quaif, Custom-House Officers, on board a Vessel at Gravesend: This is said to be the greatest Quantity that has been seiz'd at one Time for many Years.

Thursday se'nnight, about Eleven o'Clock, Mr. Beard, one of the Clerks of the Customs, was attack'd on Tower-Hill, within two Doors of his own House, by three Fellows, who robb'd him of his Gold Watch and Eleven Pounds in Money; and on Sunday last he died, as suppos'd, with the Fright.

Tuesday se'nnight the Colchester Stage Coach was robb'd near that Town by four Fellows in White Frocks, who not being satisfy'd with what Money they took from the Passengers, robb'd the Coachman, and then made off.

Last Thursday se'nnight Mr. Ladman, a Hop-Factor at Gravesend, was attack'd by three Fellows near Dartford, who made him dismount, robb'd him of a large Sum of Money, and, after tying his Hands behind him, left him.

Yesterday se'nnight Mrs. Man, who keeps a Chandler's-Shop in Barnaby-Street, was attack'd by seven or eight Fellows in Newington Road, between the Turnpike and the Stones-End. One of the Villains lifted her off the Ground while another took her Pocket, in which was 25 s. and some Half-pence, then giving her a Blow on the Head, which fractur'd her Skull in a dangerous Manner, they made off.

The Pompey, Marsh, from Jamaica for London, was taken the 29th off Cape Nicholas, by a Spanish Privateer; but four Days after was re-taken by the Basilisk Bomb-Ketch, Capt. Falkingham, and carried into Port-Royal.

The George, Tovey, from Africa, is arrived at St. Kitts.——In her Passage she met with a French Sloop, that was just foundering, out of which he took 55 Negroes, at 7 l. 10 s. per Head Freight; and also took the Crew on board, Capt. Tovey not knowing of the French War: But soon after meeting with Capt. Montague, Commander of one of his Majesty's Ships of War, he took out the Negroes, the George having no Letter of Marque.

The Charming Peggy, Hooper, from Riga, and the Betty, Appleby, from Stockholm, both for London, are taken and carried into Dunkirk.

The Centurion Privateer, of London, Capt. Haliburton, who took the French Prize call'd the Redoubtable, but parted with her in a Storm, is arriv'd at Plymouth with the Prisoners.

Extract of a Letter from Plymouth, dated Oct. 9.

'Since my last came in the Defence Privateer, of 'London, Capt. Bonham, who took, on the 29th of 'September last, in Lat. 44. 22. a French Ship of 400 'Tons, laden with Coffee, Sugar, Cotton, Indigo and 'Specie, call'd the Terrible, of 14 Carriage Guns and '45 Men, from Martinico for Bourdeaux. She took 'the Privateer for a Merchantman, and design'd to have 'carry'd her into France, but verify'd the old Proverb, '*of catching a Tartar.* By her Bills of Lading she ap-'pears to be worth 34,000 l.

Extract of a Letter from Lyme in Dorsetshire, dated October the 10th.

'On the 26th of September, in the Evening, there 'was the most violent Storm that ever was known in 'these Parts; the Wind from S. E. to S. S. W. It 'being upon the Top of a Spring-Tide, the Sea was 'much higher than ever was known in the Memory of 'Man. It broke down, and destroy'd, a great Part of 'our Cobb and Sea Walls; which, at the lowest Computation, will cost upwards of 4000 l. to repair. Two 'Vessels drove out of the Cobb. One of them, laden 'with Peas, Oats, &c. bound for the Isle of Wight, 'sunk at the Cobb's Mouth; the Cargo all damag'd, 'but the Vessel sav'd. The other of them, laden with 'Pin-Dust, Butter and Beer, bound for London, was 'driven upon the Shore, and both Ship and Cargo lost. 'No Person happen'd to be on board either of them. 'Considerable Damage was done to the Storehouse on 'the Cobb Wall.'

Extract of a Letter from Bristol, Oct. 11.

'This Day arriv'd the Ruby, White, from Jamaica. 'She left Milk River the 25th of June, in Company 'with the Robin-Hood, Capt. Little-John, bound for 'Leghorn, They could not attempt the Windward 'Passage, so bore away for the Gulph; about the 7th 'of July they left Cape Antonio; when the Current set 'so strong, that it carried them into the Bay of Apalachia, where they continued three Weeks. There they 'saw a Spanish Ship, from Vera Cruz for the Havanna: 'Capt. White exchanged one Shot with her, and had 'the Robin-Hood sail'd as well as the Spanish Ship, 'they might have taken her. Capt. Little-John and 'White kept the Shore on board; so that she could not 'get in any where. She was about 350 Ton. They 'were in sight of each other four Days. Capt. White 'parted with Capt. Little-John about twenty Days since 'in Lat. 25, who sail'd very heavy. About the Begin-'ning of September Capt. White spoke with a Sloop 'from Rhode Island for Carolina, who had been taken 'before by a Spanish Privateer of 16 Guns and 130 'Men, and told Capt. White that the said Privateer had 'before taken and carried into the Havanna a Ship from 'Holland with Palatines.'

From the London Gazette.

Kensington, Oct. 13. This Day the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London waited on his Majesty with the following Address.

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty,
The humble Address of the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London, having taken into Consideration the many Disorders and Robberies which have been committed within these few Weeks last past, in the Streets of your Loyal Metropolis, beg Leave to approach your Throne, and humbly to represent to your most sacred Majesty,

That divers Confederacies of great Numbers of evil-disposed Persons, arm'd with Bludgions, Pistols, Cutlasses, and other dangerous Weapons, infest not only the private Lanes and Passages, but likewise the publick Streets and Places of usual Concourse, and commit most daring Outrages upon the Persons of your Majesty's good Subjects, whose Affairs oblige them to pass thro' the Streets, by terrifying, robbing and wounding them; and these Facts are frequently perpetrated at such Times as were heretofore deem'd Hours of Security.

That the Officers of Justice have been repuls'd in the Performance of their Duty, some of whom have been shot at, some wounded, and others murder'd, in endeavouring to discover and apprehend the said Persons, by which Means many are intimidated from duly executing their Offices, and others put in manifest Danger of their Lives.

These unhappy Circumstances do, as we apprehend, tend greatly to weaken the Hands of the Magistrates, and render the Laws ineffectual.

It is to us a most alarming Consideration and Matter of great Grief, that these Crimes should, in so short a Time, have grown to so great a Height; and we beg Leave humbly to assure your Majesty, that we will vigorously, and with the utmost Diligence, apply ourselves to restrain these Violences, and detect the Authors of them.

Permit us, Sir, to express our Hopes, that a speedy, rigorous and exemplary Execution of the Laws upon the Persons of Offenders, as they shall fall into the Hands of Justice, may, under your Majesty's Princely Wisdom, conduce greatly to the suppressing these Enormities, by striking Terror into the Wicked, and preventing others from entering into such evil Courses.

We thought it our indispensible Duty, to lay these Facts, and our Apprehensions upon them, before your Majesty, not doubting but we shall receive effectual Support, and your good Subjects all possible Security from your Majesty's Authority and fatherly Protection.

To which Address his Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious Answer.

THE Concern you express for the great Disorders mention'd in this Address, and the Assurance you give me of exerting your utmost Endeavours to detect and suppress them, are very agreeable to me, and cannot fail to have a good Effect. Nothing shall be wanting on my Part to put the Laws in Execution; to support the Magistrates; vigorously to punish such heinous Offenders; and to protect the Persons and Properties of my good Subjects: And I will give immediate Orders, that the most effectual Methods be taken for these Purposes.

They were receiv'd very graciously, and had all the Honour to kiss his Majesty's Hand.

BANKRUPTS.

Peter Sergeant, the Younger, of London, Merchant.

John Shirley, of Edmonton, in the County of Middlesex, Vintner.

John Campion, late of Houndsditch, in the Parish of St. Botolph Bishopsgate, London, Joyner.

George Myers, late of Tooting, in the Parish of Streatham, in the County of Surrey, Callico-Printer.

Benjamin Swane, of Lewes in the County of Sussex, Brewer and Merchant.

Michael Taylor, of Frant in the County of Sussex, Timber-Merchant.

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